

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 741.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1800.

[Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 13, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the seat of government, in the City of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the Stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly countersigned, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every *five* or *piece* of *vellum* or *parchment*, or *sheet* or *piece* of *paper*, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the *instruments* or *writings* following, to wit,

Any certificate of naturalization,
Any license to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counselor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be as valid as relates to the payment of the duty thereof, in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices. Any grant or letters patent under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services.) Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services.) Any charter party, bottomry or respondentia bond.

Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions, or by the will, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

And for every *four* or *five* hundred dollars, the additional sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, and shall not exceed one thousand dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass for the sale of any tract, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of court to furnish for the sale of the United States, or some particular State.

Any bond, bill, single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than such as are receivable by law, or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any State, or for their use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty.)

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the additional sum of five hundred dollars.

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, the additional sum of one thousand dollars.

Provided, That if any bill, note or other instrument shall be payable at any time, such bills or notes shall be subject to the five-fifth parts of the duty aforesaid, viz.

If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the additional sum of five hundred dollars.

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, the additional sum of one thousand dollars.

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, draft or order, subject to the number contained in each set.

Any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported; If from one district to another district of the United States, nothing in the same State.

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any protest or other notarial act, Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid pension, to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war.

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer)

Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the stock of any United States or of any State or other bank;

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

II

That the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper, in pursuance of the act herein before recited, and in case any person shall neglect or refuse, to do so, to be liable to the same as if he had been written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if it had been written or printed upon paper, parchment or vellum not marked or stamped.

III

That, if any person shall, after the 1st day of February 1801, have in his custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the first day after the full day of February 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, upon some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, to do so, to be liable to the same as if he had been written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if it had been written or printed upon paper, parchment or vellum not marked or stamped.

IV

And for the convenience of the persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be stamped, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF THE TREASURY, at WASHINGTON this 13th day of September 1800.

OLIVER W. HOLCOMB, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, for cash, at the door of the court house in Lexington, on the twenty-fifth day of December next by virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit of Chancery, wherein Thomas Mendenhall, and others were complainants, and Abraham Fowler, and Messrs. Hoffman and Harrison of New-York were defendants, pronounced at the September term last past, two tracts of LAND, one containing one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-six acres—and the other containing one hundred and eight thousand, three hundred and forty-four acres, excepting out of the said tracts one undivided share of thirty thousand acres, which said tracts of land lie in Montgomery and Madison counties, below and in the main forks of the Kentucky River, and were entered in the name of Thomas Franklin and Co. June the 4th 1784—the sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Bank, John Bagges, George Clarke, Confessors.

November 20th, 1800.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.
WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGET leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, at his Brick-House on Short street, near the Presbyterian Meeting-House, and nearly opposite the Market-House, Lexington, where he will sell his work lower than ever any has been sold in the State, for Cash, Hides, Tallow, Whiskey, Salt or Sugar.

N. B. He would wish to take two or three boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, and of good character, as apprentices to the above business.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THAT I CARRY ON THE STOCKING MANUFACTORY

IN all its various branches, and will make the best kind of Thread, Cotton and Silk Stockings. Any gentlemen that please to favor me with their custom, shall have the greatest attention given by me, living in Lexington, at the corner of main and upper streets.

Jacob Trager

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published as soon as it shall be known what alterations will be made by the legislature in the time of holding courts,

A POCKET ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1801.

TO CONTAIN

Such things only as will render it a useful POCKET COMPANION.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACREAN & POZYER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable

MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels. A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains no violent but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old; should no worms exist in the body—will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and clear whatever is foul or offensive; and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small new worms, and the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, difficult breathing, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voraciousness—Pain with slimy and ferid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Faintness in the head and giddiness, with loss of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Some times pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and full.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.
MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes Street, Fells Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is true and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery—The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world.

In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long, in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of films, of a slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sown before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medi-

cine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution, exceeding misery and brings on dysentery, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is too usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and is often taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently led to wait for a more easily and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in any application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Lillour and malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West India, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has in some Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions;—to restore and amend the appetite;—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colic, which are often of fatal consequence.—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, flatulency at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, excessive residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; &c. &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE.

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation cures and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foodstuffs, which if not accumulated never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, deliriousness of vision, dimness, itching, and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently beset the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR, For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS.

EULOGY.
Pronounced at the Interment of GENERAL
KLEBER, Commander in Chief of
the French Army in Egypt.

By CITIZEN FOURIER.

FRENCHMEN.

"In the midst of these funeral preparations, fugitive but sincere testimonies of the public affliction, I am come to recall to you a name which is dear to you all, and which history has already recorded. Three days have been elapsed since you have lost Kleber, General in Chief of the army of the East. This man, whom death has so often respected in battles, the renown of which has been echoed on the banks of the Rhine, the Jordan and the Nile,—has perished, desolate, under the blows of an assassin.

"When you shall hereafter call your eyes on this spot, and those ruins, which must long attest the ravages of a terrible but necessary war, you will mark that isolated house, in which, for two whole days, a hundred Frenchmen without the efforts of a revolted capital of the Mamelukes and the Ottomans; your attention will irresistibly be drawn to that fatal place, where the poignant ended the days of the conqueror of Mactrich, and of Heliopolis. You will say "there fell our leader and our friend—his distant voice could no longer call us to his assistance."—Alas! How many arms would have been raised in his defence!—How many of you would aspire to the honor of throwing yourselves between him and his assassin! To this call as witnesses you, the intrepid cavalry who flew to protect him in the heights of Koraim, and in an instant dispersed the multitude of enemies that surrounded him.

"That life which he owed to your courage, he has now lost by the excess of confidence, which induced him to go without his guards, and to lay aside his arms.

"After expelling from Egypt the troops of Youseph Pacha, the Ottoman Grand Vizier, he routed or trampled under foot, the seditious, the treacherous and the ungrateful. It was then that detesting the cruelties that marked oriental victories, he swore to honor by clemency the French name, which he rendered illustrious by arms.—This promise he religiously observed, and he overlooked the guilty. None of them perished, and the conqueror alone expired in the midst of his triumphs. Neither the fidelity of his guards, nor his noble and martial countenance, nor the zealous attachment of his soldiers, who so much esteemed him, could preserve him from that deplorable death. Such is the end of so noble and honorable a career! Such the termination of his laborious dangers and brilliant services!

"A man inflamed with the gloomy rage of fanaticism was selected in Syria by the leaders of the vanquished army, for the assassination of the French General. He travelled the desert with rapidity, watched his victim for a month, seized the fatal opportunity, and accomplished a criminal deed.

"Fruitless negotiators! Cowardly generals! the crime is yours, and shall be as notorious as your defeat. The French delivered up to you their holds upon the faith of treaties; you approached the gates of the capital, when the English refused to open the passage of the seas; you then required the French to execute a treaty which your allies had violated, and, as an asylum, you offered them the desert.

"Honor, danger, indignation, inflamed the courage of us all; in three days your armies were dispersed and destroyed; ye lost three camps, and upwards of sixty pieces of cannon; you were obliged to abandon all the villages and forts from Danietta to Said; the moderation alone of the French General prolonged the siege of Cairo; that unfortunate city in which you fled the blood of men that were disarmed; you saw that multitude of soldiers collected from the heart of Asia, disarming and expiring in the deserts, and then you entrusted your vengeance to the hand of an assassin!

"But what effect, citizens, does the enemy expect to derive from this crime? In murdering this General, do they think to disperse those troops that were obedient to his orders? And can the abject hand, which causes for many years, prevent the French army from being commanded by a chief worthy of the office? Undoubtedly not; and if the present circumstances require more than ordinary virtues; if to sustain the burthen of conducting this memorable enterprise, we require a mind superior to all prejudices, an unswerving attachment to the glory of the nation, you will find citizens,

all these qualities united to his successor.—He possessed the esteem of Buonaparte and of Kleber, and he now succeeds them.—Thus there will be no interruption either to the hopes of the French, or to the despair of their enemies.

"Army which unites the name of Italy, the Rhine, and Egypt, destiny has placed you in extraordinary circumstances, it exhibits you as a spectacle to the whole world; and, what is more, your Country admires your sublime energy, and will consecrate your triumphs with its gratitude. Do not forget that you are here under the eyes of that great man, whom the fortune of France has chosen to fix the destiny of the State oppressed with public misfortunes. His genius is not bound by the seas which separate us from our country; he is still amongst you; he loves you; he excites you to deeds of valor, to confidence in your leaders, with which your valor is useless, and those martial virtues, of which he has left you so many, and such glorious examples.—May the sweets of a prosperous government crown the efforts of the French! It will be then, estimable warriors, that you will enjoy the honor belonging to true citizens.—You will possess that distant country, which you have twice conquered, in spite of those innumerable armies which you destroyed, as well when the bold foresight of Buonaparte went in quest of them to Syria, as when the invincible courage of Kleber dispersed them in the heart of Egypt.

"What glories and affecting things will you not have to recount in the bosoms of your families! May they possess that happiness which may assuage the bitterness of your sorrows! You will often use in your recitals the cherished name of Kleber. You can never propitiate it without being affected, and you will say, "he was the friend and companion of the soldiers; he was sparing of their blood, and alleviated their sufferings."

"It is true that his daily business was to consider the wants of the army, and his daily care to endeavor to relieve them. How great were his torments on account of the inevitable delay in the payment of the soldiers. He confided into hands that were pure, and pointed out by the public estimation. Independent of the extraordinary contributions, the object of the only severe orders he ever issued, he applied himself to the regulation of the finances, and you are not acquainted with the success of his labours. He intended a general organization which would embrace all parts of the government; but death suddenly arrested him in the prosecution of this useful project. His memory must be dear to all good men; no one ever more wisely nor more deserved to be beloved. He greatly attached himself to his old friends, because they possessed qualities similar to his own. Their grief will find some consolation in the esteem of the army, and unanimity of our regret.

"Offer then your wanted homage, for you compose but one family of warriors whom your country has called to its defence. All you Frenchmen, whom a common lot has thrown upon this straggled, offer your homage on this day to those brave men who, on the fields of Syria, of Abukir, and Heliopolis, have turned their last looks and their last thoughts toward France.

"At these obsequies, let those be honored who were in private friendship with Kleber; and you, O! Caffarel, the model of disinterestedness and virtue, so compassionate to others—so loyal to yourself.

"And you O Kleber! Illustrious shall I say unfortunate, object of this last ceremony! Rest in peace magnanimous and endeared shade! repose amongst those monuments of glory and the arts; let your name be jointed with those of Germanicus, Titus, Pompey and those great leaders and sages, who like you, left in this country an immortal memory!"

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, October 4.

The mail of Friday brought us letters from the combined British and Turkish fleet off Alexandria, dated the 9th July; stating that Sir Sidney Smith, had sent Lieut. Wright, of Le Tigre, to Cairo charged with dispatches to gen. Menou. The Grand Vizier has encamped with about 30,000 men at Jaffa, and was engaged in preparations to advance against the enemy, should the mission of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt. Sir Sidney Smith had only two English ships, but two others were hourly expected to join him.

Letters from Lubek of the 15th mention the arrival of an English vessel there from Riga; so that the embargo stated to have been imposed on our vessels in the Russian ports must have been of short duration.

Before the Emperor of Germany quitted Vienna to take the command of the army, prayers were said for his success, at which he was present, together with the Queen of Naples, the Empress, and all the females of his family.

In Bohemia the militia destined to defend the country under the Archduke Charles, will amount to 50,000 men. That of Hungary consisting of 60,000 men, is to be headed by prince Esterhazy, and to serve out of the country; while the Archduke Palatine will command in the interior.

October 6.

The affair of the capture of the Spanish frigates in the harbour of Barcelona, by two English frigates, has been taken up by the court of Spain in the most offensive manner.

Our readers will recollect that the frigates were captured by means of a Swedish ship on board of which a strong party of English officers and sailors were put who got along side one of the frigates boarded, took her, and turned her guns against the other frigate, which was also obliged to strike. The circumstance of converting a neutral vessel into an instrument of hostility, has been considered by Spain as a violation of the rights of neutral nations. A circular letter has been addressed to all the foreign ministers at Madrid, enclosing a letter to the Swedish minister of foreign affairs. The court of Stockholm is desired to demand reparation and the restitution of the Spanish frigates and is informed that if its representations to the court of London are not attended to with the due effect, before the end of the year his Catholic majesty will adopt measures of precaution towards the Swedish flag.

France.

PARIS, September 25.
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.
LINE OF STRASBURGH.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to gen. Buonaparte, first consul of the rep. Buona-

"I have concluded a new armistice. The three places of Ingolstadt, Ulm and Philippsburg, will be given up in five days and evacuated in ten.

(True copy.)

"CHAPEL."

Germany.

ULM, September 17.

Gen. Coland, who blockaded our city came here the 24th to concert with Gen. Petrarch upon the surrender of the fortresses; on the next day he ordered the gate of the Danube to be occupied by French troops.—In three days the forts raised round the city will be surrendered to Gen. Richespanse.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

It is reported, and believed that the object of Mr. Thomas Cooper's late journey to New-York, was to prosecute Alexander Hamilton for his highly seditious and incendiary libel against the President of the U. States. If the fact is true, and we have reason to believe that it is, we hope that Mr. Cooper will have succeeded in instituting or at least in organizing a prosecution against the libeller. The Sedition Law will then, like Phalaris's Bull, become the instrument of the punishment of its inventors; and we shall see the figure which Mr. Hamilton will make in the posture of a culprit at the bar of his injured country. He, of all others, has the least reason to complain of this proceeding, he who with unbounded rage prosecuted the unfortunate Frothingham for having written a libel against himself, and who not satisfied with the verdict of the jury, which to a man of humanity would have been a sufficient triumph, had the inhumanity to suffer the poor helpless man to be torn from the bosom of his wife and children, and confined for several months in a loathsome goal, when a single word from the mouth of his relentless prosecutor would have released him.

What means Mr. Cooper may have taken to institute the prosecution, we do not know. In the case of Frothingham, Hamilton had nothing to do but to write a mandatory letter to the attorney general of New-York, as though he himself had been the supreme authority of the State, the attorney general obeyed, and Mr. Ha-

milton had not even the trouble of attending before the court as a witness, or to interfere in any other manner, than by instituting the supreme command. Mr. Cooper may with equal propriety, have issued a similar mandate to the District Attorney of N. York but we fear not with the same success.

No doubt the great interest which the culprit has with certain persons, will render the prosecution of Mr. Hamilton, rather an uphill work, it is undertaken by whom it may. Some of the printer's devils might perhaps be offered as a propitiatory sacrifice they are the ignoble vulgar, and then they might cry out that justice was dealt out equally to all. But that is not the object, Hamilton must be prosecuted, convicted and punished, or else the world will be convinced that the sedition law was merely intended to protect the president of a party, and that it has no force to protect the president of the U. States. It is known that several of the prosecutions under the sedition law, have been ordered by the executive authority the president must therefore order Alexander Hamilton to be prosecuted. The district Attorney is bound to prosecute him in office. If they do not do their duty respectively, the world will draw their own inferences.

At the same time the republicans must not wait for the tardy interference of authority. Any independent man may commence a prosecution and carry it on with effect—the temple of justice is or ought to be open to every one. Those whose duty it is to enforce the laws will not dare to refuse the exercise of their ministry. We hope that Mr. Cooper has taken the necessary measures to bring about this necessary work, if the absence of Mr. Hamilton from New-York, or the short stay which he made there have prevented him from doing it, it may be done by others. The party are by this time sufficiently sick of the sedition law; but they must swallow the cup which they have admitted to others. They must swallow it to the very dregs. It will cure them we hope, for ever, of the itch of mixing such delectations compositions and foil suited to the American palate. Let the law be what it will, it must be equal, or we are not free.

Thanks are due to the respectable and much injured Thomas Cooper, for the noble and spirited firmness which he has displayed on the occasion.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, November 1.
We are informed that process has actually been issued against A. Hamilton, for endeavouring to bring the President of the United States into contempt by his late publication. Thus is verified by the Sedition Law the old adage, "They have dug a pit and fallen into it themselves."

Lexington, December 1.

CHARGE

OF THE

Hon. JAMES INNES,
To the Grand Jury impanelled on the commencement of the present Term, obtained from him by request of some gentlemen of this place.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,
The manner in which you have been selected and called to your present office, as well as the tenor of your oath, must convince every reflecting mind of the importance of the trust now reposed in you, as the Grand Jurors of this district. You are called upon in the most solemn manner, before God and our Country, to diligently and impartially inquire into the transgressions of our fellow citizens against the laws of the American government, and to prevent all offences, without regard to favor, affection or partiality, which may come to your knowledge, and been committed in violation thereof.

The conspicuous part which you are to act for the detection of offences, requires great care and attention, in order to bring culprits to legal punishment. The good of society greatly depends upon your exertions.

An examination into all the penal laws which have been enacted by congress, & which are applicable to this district, is your particular province. Examine them with care and attention, that you may be able to make a proper application of the laws to the great variety of objects which they engross.

It would be a vain and fruitless object to form a government—it would be a vain and fruitless attempt for a man to exert his talents in making laws to regulate government, if measures were not, at the same time, adopted to punish those who should be so hardy as to infringe upon these regulations.

The duties of your office, gentlemen,

is arduous and painful; yet I trust you will discharge it faithfully and promptly, when you reflect upon its great importance. Your assistance is always necessary to punish every transgression which affects either the liberty or the life of a fellow citizen.

It is your duty to lay a foundation for protecting and punishing the guilty.

It is your duty to shield the innocent from oppressive and unjust prosecution. You are placed as a strong barrier between the supreme power of the government and the citizen; and at the moment that your aid is offered to support government, you are equally bound to preserve the rights of our fellow citizens.

Having promised this much relative to the trust reposed in you, I shall now request your attention, gentlemen, to a minute examination of the penal laws of the general government.

Some of the laws have been enacted for compelling obedience—others for performing certain political duties—transgression, in either case, is always injurious to society.

If we transgress against those laws which require obedience, it tends to a subversion of government.

If we transgress against those laws which require the performance of political duties, as relating to revenue, it also proves injurious, as thereby it deprives government of its resources, and increases the burden upon the honest part of the community, whilst the offenders are reaping upon the advantages procured by their iniquity.

I hope the foregoing observations will excite you at this time to a diligent and candid enquiry respecting breaches of the penal laws, that the guilty may be brought to exemplary punishment, and suffer the penalties inflicted by law, agreeably to the nature of the crime committed.

Upon your retirement I recommend to your serious consideration the laws, agreeably to a list with which you shall be furnished.

Should you make a presentment, be careful to examine and see that your proceedings are in conformity to the law which authorizes the prosecution.

If any of the laws are silent to the time in which a prosecution ought to commence, you are then to take for your guide the 23d section of the "Act for punishing certain crimes against the United States."

It is probable some indictments will be preferred to you by Mr. Attorney—your return upon them will be, a true bill, or, not a true bill—according to the evidence submitted to you.

I shall now rest the foregoing observations with you, under an impression that you will give the several laws referred to your consideration a full and candid consideration.

Palladium.

*. The titles of the acts alluded to in the above charge are omitted for want of room.

INCENDIARY.

On Friday morning last, about five o'clock, an attempt was made to fire to a house on Mulberry street, by putting fire to straw on the roof. Luckily it was discovered in time to prevent the evil consequences intended.

We would suggest to our fellow citizens, the propriety of placing lights in their windows, when there is an alarm of fire at night—it may prevent many dangerous consequences attending fires, and give light to those who attend to prevent its progress.

Thursday evening last as a Mr. Taylor (son of Mr. Zacha. Taylor) was riding home from this place, he was unfortunately thrown from his horse at the upper end of Main street—his scull was fractured and was considerably bruised in his body. He expired in the course of an hour.

The legislature of Pennsylvania had not on the 17th inst. come to any agreement for the appointment of Electors to choose a president—The House of representatives insist on a joint vote of both houses. The Senate insist on a concurrent vote of both houses—or—that the Senate may choose 7 and the House of representatives 2 electors, a committee of conference was appointed who it was expected would decide the business on the 20th.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

In Charleston, (S. C.)—Lowndes, vice Thomas Pinckney, declined.

In the district of 96, (S. C.) William Butler, vice Robert G. Harper, removed to Maryland.

Massachusetts—Boston: Dr. Ennis, vice Harrison G. Otis, declined. In the

third middle district, Nathan Read, over Capt. Croninshield.

In Pennsylvania, the representation in the next Congress, to republican, 3 federal.

New-York—Gen. John Armstrong is chosen a senator, vice John Lawrence, resigned.

FOR ELECTORS.

New-York—Isaac Ledyard, William Floyd, Anthony Lipson, Pierre Van Cortlandt jun. James Burt, Gilbert Livingston, Thomas Jenkins, Peter Van Nels, Jeremiah Van Ransdeler, John Woodworth, Jacob Eaker, Robert Ellis, All Republicans.

New-Jersey—Isaac Smith, William Griffith, Richard Stockton, Samuel S. Smith, Joshua L. Howell, Matthias Williamson jun. Thomas Stanickson. All Federalists.

Connecticut—Gov. Trumbull, Lieut. Gov. Treaswell, J. Root, J. Sturges, S. M. Mitchell, J. Ingersoll, T. Reeve, M. Griswold, J. Moley. All Federalists.

Delaware—Kensley Johns, Nat. Mitchell, Samuel White. All Federalists.

Maryland—For Baltimore city, Anne Ansell, and Annapolis, G. Duval—For Baltimore county, Nicholas R. Moore, Both Republican. For Frederick, Geo. Murdoch—Federal. From the other districts returns had not been received, at the date of our latest papers.

North-Carolina—For the district of Raleigh, —Taylor—Republican. No further returns from that State.

Virginia, it appears, from the returns of different counties, will be unanimous for Jefferson.

BT YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, November 6.

GOOD NEWS!
Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, Captain Swan, in 22 days from Bilbao. Letters received in town from the former place mention the accounts brought by this arrival are; that our Commissioners in France, had completed their negotiations; that they were to dine with the First Consul on the 2d of October, and to leave Paris for Havre the next day. Another account from the same place, adds, they actually embarked on the eleventh.

COGNORATIVE.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Harriot, Captain Young, in 21 days from Lisbon—Captain Y. spoke a vessel, who had spoken another in a short passage from Europe, bound to Philadelphia which confirmed the above important information.

ANNAPOLIS, November 6.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

INTERESTING.

French Commissioners to this Country.
It is reported, and we have reason to believe there is good foundation for it, that Mr. Otto, and Mr. De la Pared, who were formerly in this country, in the Diplomatic line, are appointed by the French Government to come out to this country as commissioners to settle the differences existing between the two countries.

(The above was handed us yesterday from a respectable source—it came by dispatch from St. Sebastians.)

GEORGE-TOWN, November 11.

A Devouring Fire.

On Saturday evening the citizens of Washington and Georgetown were alarmed by the cry of FIRE, it broke out in a handsome three story brick building, the property of Mr. Joseph Hodgdon occupied by the War Department.

The fire caught in a room on the second floor and raged with such violence as to render it impracticable to extinguish it. The papers in the lower story only were saved.

The loss to the War Office is, in some respects, irreparable. Most of the papers of the Accountant's Office were saved. Mr. Hodgdon's loss is more than 3000 Dollars.

The adjoining house built by Mr. Jonathan Jackson also fell a prey to the devouring flames, here was a scene of grief and terror which, affected every feeling heart. Mr. Jackson after several weeks illness died that afternoon about three o'clock—in less than a hours after this afflicting, this heart rending scene the family are alarmed with the cry of fire, the corpse is hastily removed and the widow and children are hurried out of their house which can no longer be a home for them. Thus in one day are they deprived of a husband and father whose active industry, while living, afforded them a competent support, and a valuable house which would have preserved them from want, is rendered of no value.

Such a loss, with such a bereavement, surely calls for public assistance and it is

hoped, some influential and active citizens, will set on foot a subscription for their relief.—I here can be no doubt of liberal contributions if the business is commenced immediately.

The remains of Mr. Jackson were interred on Saturday afternoon—They were attended to the grave by a very long procession of citizens.

WILMINGTON, November 12.
Doct. Spalding, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, has undertaken to inoculate for the Kine Pox. He has twenty persons in different stages of the disease upon two it has had its usual course, which has been so slight as not to prevent their usual occupations, nor cause a single complaint of indisposition. These leading facts the Doctor, has well established, to wit—that the Kine Pox is an effectual preventative of the Small Pox, that it is lighter than the Small Pox, seldom attended with an indisposition—that it is not contagious, and cannot be communicated but by inoculation; one of a family may safely have the Kine Pox without any fear of infecting the others.

A letter from a gentleman in Camden County, to his friend in Savannah Georgia, says:

"The famous Bowles is supposed to be in our neighborhood; a party of his friends the Indians have arrived opposite Colerain. They are much in want of ammunition, which I hope they will not get here. A small party of horse are watching their motions, and Capt. Bowyen is on his march with his detachment of Federal troops, for Colerain."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) November 6.

We have the pleasure to announce the Election of Dr. Ellis, and we hope soon to announce the choice of Judge Lincoln. Gentlemen of such talents are an inexpressible superiority of force above Read and Cutler, and their election reflects the highest honor upon the districts to which they belong.

LATEST AND GOOD EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrived at Marblehead, on Tuesday night last, the schooner Hope, Capt. John P. Swan, in 22 days from Bilbao. Accounts were received at Bilbao, from Paris, a few days before Capt. Swan sailed, which were universally credited, that the American commissioners had completed their business with the French Government—were to be entertained at a grand feast, by the First Consul, on the 2d or 3d of October, and were to quit Paris the 5th, for Havre, where a United States frigate it was said was waiting to receive them.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bilbao, to his friend in Marblehead, dated October 7, 1800.

The report here, is, that the American commissioners are to leave Paris on the 8th inst. (to-morrow) on their return home, and that they have agreed upon a principle of reconciliation—if so, it is probable they have made some arrangements for the payment of debts due from the French government and French citizens, to the citizens of the United States.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. M'CALLA & Co.

49th November. cotf

10,000 pounds of Pork,
20,000 pounds of Tobacco,
1,000 gallons of Whiskey,
500 ditto Peach Brandy,
Several valuable SLAVES.
Of different ages and sexes, for sale cheap for CASH, or on a short credit, by the subscriber, who wants to employ an OVERSEER.

For one, or several years, to whom suitable encouragement will be given. Those who may incline to undertake such business, are desired to apply immediately.

GREEN CLAY,

Dec. 1, 1800.

Madison county.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,

Which they will sell low. They will purchase a few hogheads of TOBACCO.

11 November.

TO LEASE,

For one or more years,
A VALUABLE FARM,

Of ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, 1200, in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburg. Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate. Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements perion who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800. tf

TROTTER & SCOTT,

IN addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-house, a large and general assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crockery and Elixer Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Boiling Casks suitable for Merchants or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

PARISH DISTRICT.

October term, 1800.

Henry Clay and George M. Badinger, complainants,

against

Thomas Rowland, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some one of the Kentucky Gazettes; another copy posted at the door of the court-house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

* A Copy.

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

UNITED STATES:

Kentucky District, to wit:

***** BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred, and in the twenty-fifth year of American Independence, JOHN BRADFORD hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following to wit— "THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR; or the office, duty, and authority, of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, in the State of Kentucky; with precedents suited to every case that can possibly arise in either of those offices, under the laws now in force, with references to the laws on which they do arise. The whole alphabetically digested under the several titles; with an Index, for the ready finding any matter sought." Composed and published by the said JOHN BRADFORD, Editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, in the town of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." Certified under my hand as Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky District, and seal of office, this 30th day of September, 1800.

THOMAS TUNSTALL, C. E. D. C.
* The above work is now printed and for sale at this office; it contains upwards of two hundred forms or precedents,

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

The Miser Jem's Proverbial Advice to his Sons.

1. THIS maxim then dear children know,
This money makes the mayor go.
2. Be none of you be this forget,
A penny laid's a penny got.
3. This rule keep ever in your head,
Half a loaf's better than no bread.
4. Though fame may rail and others laugh,
In your own hand fill keep the staff.
5. Forget not boys hie fortune's fickle,
Many a little makes a mickle.
6. By gay men's counsels be not thwarted;
Fools and their money soon are parted.
7. Save, save be prudent—who can know
How from the high may be quite low?
8. Of Christian virtues hear the sum;
True charity begins at home.
9. Neglect not furnishings, careless elves,
Shillings & pence will guard themselves.
10. Get cash with honor if you can,
But still to get it be your plan.

ANECDOTE.

[ORIGINAL]

Some days ago as a youngster was riding through town his horse suddenly flared at an elderly negro woman who made her appearance at the door of a small hut fronting the street—the old woman very politely observed, that the gentleman's horse was farrier—the youngster said not much, but was very apt to start at homely peoples the old woman replied, "well I think 'tis very surprising that the horse has not thrown you before now."

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1. 125 1/2 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by the river, on the north by a branch of the river, and on the east by a branch of the river, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many cuts for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs is fine Indian creek, its soil is very fertile for cultivation the soil is broken, it is intersected with fine bottom, with a little bottom, it will produce a large profit on cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title is in dispute.
2. 166 1/2 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1100 paces when reduced to a straight line, the full pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.
3. 256 1/2 acres, on the west side of the North fork of the river, Madison county.
4. 322 acres, in Grant county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Knoxville crosses the river, w. about 2 1/2 miles, it is of a very early entry.
5. 418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.
6. 46 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.
7. 6000 acres, of land in several small grants referred by the State of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.
8. 252 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 9 1/2 miles from the river and opposite 18 miles from the mouth of the river, about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.
9. N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of land. For further information apply to P. D. Robert, High Street Lexington.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends starting for Philadelphia about the 25th of December next, requests all those indebted to him, to make payment before that time. Further indulgence is not to be expected.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, October 28th 1800.

MANN'S LICK.

A Large Quantity of

CLARK, DRY,
SALT for SALE.

John Speed.

TROTTER & SCOTT

HEREBY inform the public that they have removed their store into the brick building next door below the house they formerly occupied, and have just received and now opened for sale, a large and very elegant assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

In addition to their stock on hand, with a supply of All kinds of Groceries, Glass, China, and Queens Ware, Salt, Bar-Iron, and Castings—Excellent Mann's Lick Salt.

As the above Merchandise have been purchased with Cash only, they will of consequence be sold upon lower terms than any goods of equal quality, that have been offered for sale in the Western Country. But no credit can be given.

Lexington, August 20th, 1800.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at this Office, the following BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,
Which will be sold at the prices therein annexed, viz—

BOUND BOOKS.

1. Julius Redivivus, Barlow's Letters, Annual Register for 1798, Poetries for the People, 2 vol., The President's Message to Congress, relative to France and Great Britain, Lyon's Magazine, The Philanthropist or the National Character of the English and French by Junius Junior, Jackey's Choice, Political Classics, 3 vol., The Farmer's Letters, The Democrat, Deference of Unity, Common sense,

Moral.

1. White's Sermons, Life of Christ, 2 vol., Calaneo Improved, Price's sermons, Harvey's Meditations, Watt's Miscellany, Dent's a Vision, William's Sacramental Meditations, Alpino Vinaceous, Douglas's Rise and Progress, Juno's Sublimity, Durham's Unfathomable Riches, Webster's Sermons, Divine Brethren, Bunyan's Y. Jones, Janeau's Tears, Elvett's Touch for Mourner, Baptist Confession of Faith,

Arts & Sciences, &c.

1. Blaisvilles Travels, 3 vol., Fenn's Arithmetic, Fenn's Euclid, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vol., Practical Farmer, 2 vol., Delicitation of Tenelles, Frazer's Assistant, Dramatic Dialogues,

PAMPHLETS.

1. The American Crisis, Rights of Man for all Mankind, Gallatin's Speech on the foreign intercourse, Bill, Path to Riches, Cato's Examinations of Jos's Treaty, Bone to Gray for the Democrat, A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France, A Bill for Forgiveness, The Slave's Cry, Perpetrator's Political Center, Political Character of the French and English, by James J. Jones, The Budget of the People, Address to Congress on Jos's Treaty, Sermon to Ministers of State, by the author of Sermons to Adversaries, Decline and Fall of the British System of Finance, Manual of the Three Philanthropists, Sermons on Congregate of God's Making, Monarchy: A parody on Pope, Facts addressed to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, Political Dictionary, Law of Nature, Malt and Accorns, Ogden's Tour thro' Upper and Lower Canada, Debates in the Pennsylvania Legislature, respecting the Bank, Strictures on the Address of George Washington, notifying his relinquishment of the office of president, The Imposter Detected by Timothy T. Kletoby, Kansas Act Association, Mirabeau's Considerations of the Order of Cincinnati, Trial of Thomas Walker and others for Conspiracy, An account of the Belfast Review, and Celebration of the French Revolution, and Celebration of the Welch Colliers, The Closer a Poem, Hamilton's defence of the British treaty, The conduct of the United States, to wards France examined by a Pennsylvanian, Letter of H. Duncombe, Remarks on the conduct of George Washington, as President of the United States, Fall day Sermon, No 8 year's Gift to Democrats, Proceedings of the United Irishmen, The trial of Thomas Muir, The Committee of the people, Letter to the Friends of the People, Foxes letter to the Electors of Westminster, Universal Asylum,

Moral &c.

1. Divine Union of the Church, Divine Highroad exhibited in the Salvation and Damnation of Sinners, Age of Reason, 1st and 2d part, Wakefield's Examination of Paine's Age of Reason, The Truth of the Bible by John Fowler, Wakefield's Letter on the spirit of Christianity, A Revealed knowledge of the Prophecies, Exhortation to a Religious Education of children by the Baptist Churches, An account of the London Missionary Society, Family Exercises, Modes of Presbyterian Church Worship Vindicated, A Catechism for Youth, Kettell's Seven Sermons, Sermons to the Rich and Stagnant, The Poet, Aman on Universal Salvation, Conflagration a Poem, Aiding history of the dreadful distresses of Frederick Blumhain's Family and others,

Miscellaneous.

1. Remarkable deliverance of George Lykens, Payne's Address on Courte Martial,

The London Vocabulary, Hiden's Museum, or a choice collection of Songs, Toasts and Sentiments, Interpretation of Dreams, St. George's Fucker on the Abolition of the very,

Productions of the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

1. Winchester's Dialogues, Polver's inconsistent with Justice and Good, A Short and Easy Method with the Deity, A Letter from George Nicholas to his Friend, Correspondence between George Nicholas, and R. G. Harper, Voyages and Adventures of the French Emigrants, Remarkable Occurrences in the life of col. James Smith, The Pericard Wanderer, Wilson's Grammar, The Constitution of Kentucky, Revised Laws of Kentucky, Primer,

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and opened at his store on Main street, opposite the court-house, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China and Glass Ware, Hard Ware, Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

N. B. In the above assortment there are the best French Indigo, Loaf Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Bouling Cloth, assorted, Corded Dimities and Scarlet Cardinals, Wool Cards, and Cut Nails assorted.

TO RENT,

THE PLACE WHEREIN I NOW LIVE, AT the crossing of Main and Chestnut, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty feet long, four good stone fire places, a good log stable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of well cultivated, about thirty six acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grass lots joining the house. The advantageous situation of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren etc. George town or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of winter vegetables.

INFORMATION,

THAT THE TANNING, IN Springfield, Washington County, and will buy or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or tan on the spot. I will take Hides that weigh above 35 lb. green or 25 lb. dry as full Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

October 20th, 1800.

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.

September Court of Quarter Session, 1800.

Thomas Hinde, complainant,

vs. Robert Clough, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant shall appear here, on the second day of our next February term, and doer the complaint, his bill, the same will be taken pro confesso. That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published on the first door of the court house in Winchester, and that one copy be published at the door of the house meeting on Brown's creek, (some copies immediately after given service.

Attest, Wm. Taul, D. C. C. C. S.

TO BE RENTED,

IN the town of Danville and possession given on the first of October next, the Tauls, who are occupied by Mr. Arthur Thompson, which is large and well calculated for a house of entertainment, being accommodated, with Stabling for 20 horses, and a very extensive cellar, and other convenient buildings for the purpose aforesaid—for terms apply to the subscriber.

James Birney.

Danville, 24th of August, 1800.

GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been cultivating for the last 12 or 15 years, and who wish to move from him, that I mean to move him from this tract next season, unless they will come forward and enter their claims to the amount of 150, at 10 cents on the spot. Christmas in July delivered in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Frankfort at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the same, or given the single copy paid at Christmas 1801—find none very scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

August 23, 1800.

Benj. Wharton.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

NOTICES THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS ORDERED DANCING SCHOOL.

IN Mr. William Dailey's, Hotel, on 1 Mill Street, and hopes, from the approbation of the public and scholars will be received on the following terms at Four Dollars per quarter, the one half in advance, the remainder at the conclusion of the quarter. He will likewise keep evening SCHOOL for the young Gentlemen.

Charles V. Lorum.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Cornelius Deatty & Co. is now dissolved by mutual consent; and as the subscriber will be absent from this place for some time, he requests all persons indebted to the above firm to call and settle the balance of their accounts with A. Deatty, who is fully authorized to receive them. Those who neglect this notice, may be assured that more effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.

Lexington, July 5, 1800.

C. Deatty.

N. BURROWS

DESPECFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jurdan, and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has, in addition to his former assortment, Ward, Crockery and Glass Ware, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

John Smith.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about three miles from Danville, on the water of Harrods run, a bay mare, about six years old last spring, four feet seven inches high, has a star in her forehead; appraised to col.

Mecker county, 23d, August 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clarke County, living on the east fork of four mile creek, five miles from Winchester, a black mare, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder FC, has a saddle spot on each side of her back and nearly five feet high; appraised to \$20.

September 9th, 1800.

Abram Adams.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, a cheftnut foal mare colt two years old her tail cropped, a few white hairs in her main and tale, about thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to \$1.

August 26th, 1800.

Wm. GORDEN.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

ON Friday the 26th day of December next, will be offered at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, new Three Story

BRICK HOUSE,

and LOT of GROUND, on which it is erected, now occupied as an Inn by Doct. Gano, together with the improvements, consisting of a Two Story BRICK KITCHEN, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a more minute description may be unnecessary.—A satisfactory title can be given.

George W. Field,

at Capt. Weigert's,

Frankfort, 6th Nov. 1800.

A GREAT BARGAIN

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE, BEFORE A WILL BE THE

BRICK HOUSE & LOT.

TOGETHER, with the improvements thereon, late the property of DANL. GANO, situate in the town of Frankfort, corner of Main Street, & the street which leads to the State House.—The terms of payment can be made very easy—Apply to Capt. WEIGERT, or GEORGE W. FIELD.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison County, muddy creek, a bay horse about nine years old, fourteen hands and a half high, some saddle spots, branded on the near hind with an M crossed, has on about a four filling belt, a leather collar and a small iron buckle; appraised to \$15.

ALSO A black Mare, three years old last spring, four feet six inches high, a large blaze on her face, both hind feet white; appraised to \$1.

August 23d, 1800.

Thomas Henry.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nelson County, near the mouth of Chaplain river a roan mare colt, judged two years old past, supplied thirteen and a half hands high appraised to \$1.

24, June 1800.

Daniel Haddox.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Mecker County, on the vine grove, a black mare, about two years old last spring, about four feet eight inches high; she was badly wounded last spring, by falling her self under the wheel; appraised to \$1.

25th, August 1800.

James Harris.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, For the year of our Lord, 1801.

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Great allowance to those who purchase by the groce.